

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol 1 No 001

4 January 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA Analyzes USSR Situation in 1981 C 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Soviet Spying in U.S. C 2
[29 Dec]
Report on Soviet Envoys' Smuggling in India C 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Dec]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese Prisoners To Be Released 15 Jan E 1
Son Sen Comments on Kampuchean Struggle E 1
Ye, Zhao Greet Burma's Independence Day E 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Algerian Finance Minister Continues Visit I 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang I 1
Talks With Deng 1 Jan I 1
Four Agreements Signed I 2
Algerian Envoy's Fete I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

New Year Editorial Expresses Confidence in 1982 K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 1 Jan]
Defense Industry Reports 1981 Achievements K 2
PRC Tests Plan in Anhui To Scrap Commune System K 3
[KYODO]
State Economic Agency Affirms Daqing Experience K 4
Commentator on Formation of Taiwan Federation K 7
[RENMIN RIBAO 30 Dec]
Bo Yibo Writes Remembrances of Mao Zedong K 8
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Dec]
State Council Bans Small Oil Extractors K 13

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Shanghai Officials Discuss 5th NPC Results O 1
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Addresses People's Congress O 1
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Comments on Economic Work O 2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong's Ren Zhongyi, Wu Kehua at Film Soiree	P 1
Guangzhou PLA Scores Successes Over Past Year	P 1
Wang Renzhong at Nanning New Year's Gathering	P 1
Guangxi Subordinate CCP Organs Hold Meeting	P 2
Henan People's Congress Session Concludes 31 Dec	P 2
Hubei Reduces, Remits Some Agricultural Taxes	P 3
Hunan People's Congress Session Concludes 30 Dec	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou's Chi Biqing Stresses Reorganization [RENMIN RIBAO 25 Dec]	Q 1
Kunming PLA CYL Representative Meeting Ends	Q 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Ma Wenrui Attends Opening of Shaanxi Congress	T 1
---	-----

XINHUA ANALYZES USSR SITUATION IN 1981

OWO20630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 30 Dec 81

[XINHUA reporter's yearend roundup: "A Year of Worries for Moscow"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- During the past year, the Soviet Union, a superpower, used its old trick of both hard and soft tactics to push its offensive global hegemonic strategy, but it had little success. The problems and obstacles which it faces are growing and its burdens are increasingly heavier. Things are getting harder and harder for it both at home and abroad. Looking back at 1981, Moscow's press describes it as "a year of worries." This is not accidental.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, its top rival, are in a stalemate with the "positive things" which were established "with much ado" over the previous years destroyed. But there are new troubles. After assuming power, the Reagan administration has made many strong gestures to step up its arms race and worldwide rivalry with the Soviet Union. This has put great pressure on Moscow. Although the two countries recently resumed talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe out of their respective needs, their uncompromising stands indicate that the talks will be a long, protracted squabbling. In addition, the U.S.-Soviet contention in the Mideast and Central America has also sharpened during the last year.

In Europe, which is the focus of Soviet strategy, while continuing to step up its deployment of the SS-20 multiple-warhead medium-range missiles targeted toward Western Europe, the Soviet Union launched a large-scale "peace offensive" in an attempt to exploit the internal contradictions of the Western countries, especially the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe to undermine NATO's decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western European countries. It was with this in mind that Brezhnev recently made a special trip to Bonn. However, none of these maneuverings has paid off. After another year of squabbling, the Vienna Central European Disarmament Conference and the followup meeting of the Madrid European Security Conference have failed to reach an agreement. Thus, Moscow's hopes have also fallen through.

Two years have passed since the Soviet Union dispatched its troops to Afghanistan, but it has been unable to crush the furious struggle against aggression waged by the Afghan people -- the Afghan resistance movement is winning broad international sympathy and support. With 100,000 troops trapped deeper and deeper and casualties increasing, Moscow's wishful thinking of fighting a quick battle to achieve victory has evaporated. Its design for so-called "political settlement" also failed. This is one of the severest setbacks Moscow suffered in 1981.

Moscow's continued support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and its support for Cuba to create disturbance in Latin America have become a heavy political burden. Economically, it is paying a huge price with no end in sight.

In the Mideast, the Soviet Union tried to exploit the U.S. predicament of supporting Israel while attempting to improve relations with the Arab countries. Thus, it called for an international conference to seek a "comprehensive" settlement of the Mideast questions. It was an attempt to expand its influence and pave the way for its return to the region. After Egyptian President as-Sadat was assassinated, Moscow used this as an opportunity to make a series of gestures to "improve relations" with Egypt. However, its actions have obtained no real results.

In the so-called "large socialist community," events in Poland, which has been in turmoil for more than 1 year, have not developed according to the wishes of Soviet leaders.

The Kremlin admits that it is a "particularly unsettling question" at present. It worries that the Polish situation will "develop to a most terrible state" which will threaten Soviet interests.

Domestically, the Soviet national economy has become "complicated" by a depression. In 1981, the first year of its 11th 5-year plan, the Soviet Union suffered its third consecutive bad year in agriculture. However, this year's situation was worse than that in the previous 2 years. It is estimated that its actual grain output for the whole year was about 170 million dun, 30 million dun less than the average of the previous 5-year plan or 60 million dun less than the average envisioned in the current 5-year plan. Other farm crops and animal husbandry also are not good. Meat output has been declining for 3 years. According to the Western press, the Soviet Union has to import 40 million dun of grain from July 1981 to June 1982. This is unprecedented in Soviet history. Industrial growth rate for 1981 also dropped to the lowest in history. Many important industrial products failed to meet their annual plan. There was no improvement in the chaotic conditions of capital construction.

Although the Soviet Union possesses economic strength, the pace of its economic development is slow because of an abnormal growth in economic structures and many shortcomings in management systems. In addition, the increasing burden of the arms race and foreign expansion has put shackles on its economy.

Of course, Moscow's worry over its domestic and foreign predicaments only reflects the awkward position of a hegemonist in reconciling the insurmountable conflict between its unlimited expansionist ambition and its limited strength. It by no means indicates that the Kremlin will become powerless after these setbacks. On the contrary, the expansionist nature of a young hegemonist will continue to be the main aspect of Soviet foreign policy. Today, it continues to stubbornly ignore the UN General Assembly's resolutions and the condemnation of international opinion and persist in its old ways on such major issues as the Afghan and Kampuchean questions which are of worldwide concern. In the Mideast, Africa and Latin America, it continues its expansionist thrust. In Europe, while playing with the "peace offensive," it is increasing its SS-20 medium-range missile deployment at the rate of one missile per week. Its military exercises directed against Western Europe have continued one after the other.

Moscow has pulled through a year of worries, but 1982 promises numerous insurmountable problems for it at home and abroad. A Kremlin propagandist apprehensively pointed out in a television interview recently that the new year will be "difficult and complex."

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET SPYING IN U.S.

HK291000 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 81 p 6

[Report: "Soviet Spies Display Their Prowess; U.S. Authorities Are Unable To Hit Back"]

[Text] According to reports by columnists and Washington-based correspondents recently published by U.S. news agencies and the New York TIMES, there is an intensification of Soviet espionage activities in the United States and of U.S. counterespionage activities. On 21 December, the New York TIMES published a special dispatch by its Washington correspondent Rosellini. According to this dispatch, after the Soviet Embassy denied that its roof-top antennae were installed for the purpose of gathering information, the FBI's Gardner reiterated his earlier statement that some of these antennae are used for monitoring the telephone calls of U.S. Government officials and other people. This kind of electronic monitoring is directed by the KGB.

According to an AP report from Washington dated 24 December, columnist Jack Anderson said he received a secret report saying that at least three Soviet spies had penetrated the U.S. General Accounting Office which audits all government agencies and has access to national secrets.

According to this columnist, investigators determined that Vladimir Kvasov, a Soviet spy and a former assistant naval attache at the Soviet Embassy, "eventually got at least 15 classified reports on a variety of sensitive military programs" bearing such titles as "Status of the Navy's Torpedo Development Program," "U.S. Air Defense Capabilities in Europe" and "Operational Problems Facing the Army's Advanced Helicopter."

U.S. Attorney General William Smith admitted in his speech to the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles on 18 December that "the Soviet Union has greatly stepped up its espionage activities in the United States in recent years." He said: One-third of the staff of "Eastern Bloc" embassies and foreign affairs institutions in the United States are "believed to be professional intelligence agents."

According to Smith's published speech, the U.S. Government is now allotting more financial and material resources to the intelligence agencies and restoring their authorized size so that they can cope with "enemy intelligence work and threats imposed by international terrorist groups on our government and people."

REPORT ON SOVIET ENVOYS' SMUGGLING IN INDIA

HK290604 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 81 p 6

[Jottings by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "'Versatile Men'"]

[Text] It has been reported that the question of smuggling of goods by Soviet diplomatic officials was raised for discussion in the Indian parliament. [Ma-tu-er 7456 0956 3643], a member of parliament and also a member of the people's party, said that a Soviet diplomatic official had lately been arrested for smuggling 10,000 wristwatches. The INDIA TODAY journal also reported that the Soviet diplomatic officials had "gone in for smuggling in a big way" evidently with the knowledge and assistance of the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi.

It is an open secret that the Soviet KGB agents carry out espionage activities abroad under the cloak of diplomatic officials. Now, Soviet diplomatic officials have been found engaged in smuggling. This is a real eyeopener.

In fact, there is no insurmountable barrier between smuggling and espionage. Those engaged in these activities act stealthily and benefit themselves at the expense of others. The only difference is the things which they want to obtain.

They are concurrently diplomatic officials, spies and smugglers. These "versatile men" from Moscow are really "superb."

The Soviet Union claims itself to be on very friendly terms with India. However, as to what its hands do under the veil of friendship, people can derive a conclusion from the smuggling of goods by its diplomatic officials.

VIETNAMESE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED 15 JAN

OW040824 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the First Department of Asian Affairs under the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today summoned Tran Viet Ha, counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy in China. He was authorized to inform Tran that China will release seven captured Vietnamese armymen on the eve of the Spring Festival, including Vietnamese armyman Mai Thanh Truyen.

Zhang Dewei said: These seven Vietnamese armymen were captured by the Chinese border troops and militiamen when they intruded into the Chinese territory to carry out reconnaissance and sabotage activities.

After interrogation by the department concerned in China, all of them have confessed that they had infringed upon China's territorial sovereignty. On the basis of the spirit of humanitarianism, the Chinese Government has decided to release them at Youyiguan on 15 January on the eve of the Spring Festival so that they can return to their country and join their families.

Zhang Dewei said: While releasing the captured Vietnamese military personnel, China will also hand over to the Vietnamese side four Vietnamese fishermen, including Vu Thanh Son. These fishermen were rescued by the Chinese side when their boat illegally entered the seawaters near China's Jinyin Isle of the Xisha Islands, hit a coral reef and sank.

In his conversation Zhang Dewei was also authorized to reply to the proposal put forward in the note of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 28 December 1981 that during the Spring Festival, both sides "will refrain from carrying out armed hostile activities and from firing guns and artillery shells at each other in the border areas of the two countries." Zhang Dewei pointed out: "Just like the Chinese side has pointed out many times in the past, this kind of Vietnamese 'proposal' is hypocritical and is completely aimed at confusing the world public opinion, hoodwinking the Vietnamese people and covering up Vietnam's anti-China criminal activities. The tense situation in the border areas of China and Vietnam has been caused by the Vietnamese authorities in promoting their policy of opposition and hostility to China and pushing regional hegemonism. During the Spring Festival or at any other time, so long as the Vietnamese side makes no military provocations and encroachments on the Chinese border, the Chinese side will not return fire and there will be peace and stability in the Sino-Vietnamese border area."

SON SEN COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN STRUGGLE

OW311221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Report by station reporter (Cui Kezhi) from Democratic Kampuchea: "Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen Reviews, Looks Into Future of Kampuchean People's Struggle Against Vietnamese Aggression and for National Salvation"]

[Text] On 23 December this year Son Sen, deputy prime minister in charge of national defense of Democratic Kampuchea, talked to this reporter at a certain campsite of the national army. He reviewed the achievements scored by the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation during the past year and discussed the prospects for 1982.

Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen said: The war of aggression against Kampuchea waged by the Le Duan Vietnamese clique has continued over three dry and rainy seasons. Now, 4 months after the start of the fourth dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors find themselves in deeper military, political and diplomatic difficulties than in 1980. The military situation in particular has witnessed rapid changes in the past year.

Our national army and guerrillas have waged brave battles to wipe out the enemy troops' effectiveness, conquer their strongholds, shatter their mopping-up operations, destroy their convoys and cut off their strategic communication lines. Low in morale, the enemy troops are now in a passive position and vulnerable to attack.

The deputy prime minister said: The major changes of the past year are as follows:

1. During the 1981 dry and rainy seasons our national army and guerrillas killed or wounded over 100,000 Vietnamese troops. About 55 to 60 percent of them completely lost their combat effectiveness. As a result, the Vietnamese troops can no longer control the entire Kampuchean territory because of serious shortages of manpower. The Vietnamese troops are especially weak in the northeast region, the northern part of the east region, the northwest region and the central region in east and central Kampuchea. They have been unable to launch large-scale mopping-up operations in these areas this year. During the 1981 rainy season the Vietnamese troops launched only six mopping-up operations of regimental strength, the largest of their operations. But these regiments were not of full strength but were pieced together from various units. In each of these mopping-up operations our national army and guerrillas destroyed portions of the Vietnamese troops in less than a week, forcing the remnant enemy troops to withdraw. The Vietnamese troops could only entrench themselves in their strongholds or attack our transportation lines with troops of platoon or company strength.

2. In 1981 our national army and guerrillas have captured a considerable number of small and medium-sized enemy strongholds, especially in remote and border areas. As a result, the liberated areas have been further expanded. They include those in west, east and central Kampuchea. In west Kampuchea in particular our national army and guerrillas have basically wiped out the strongholds held by platoon-level units of the Vietnamese troops and seized a number of strongholds held by brigade- and regimental-level units. This has enabled our national army and guerrillas to launch guerrilla warfare in various parts of the country and pin down the enemy troops. It should be pointed out here in particular that during this year our national army and guerrillas have penetrated to the northern section of the east region and are advancing toward the southern section.

3. Our national army and guerrillas have opened up two new battlefronts in the Siem Reap-Angkor Highway No 6 area and the Chep-Thearea Barivoat-Siem area. These two areas are strategically significant in military, political and economic terms. This development has forced the Vietnamese troops to transfer some of their units from east and central Kampuchea. At the same time a new vast, combat-active military area has been created incorporating the various new and old military areas from the Mekong River region, neighboring the capital city of Shang Ting Province, To Ko-Kung and (?Pang Chan). This has linked the vast western front with other supporting areas in northeast, north, southwest and central Kampuchea.

4. In 1981 large numbers of the Vietnamese effective forces were annihilated. In addition, there have been serious shortages in food and medical supplies. With no hope of victory, the morale of the Vietnamese troops has sunken further. There have been continuous cases of deserters fleeing back to their country or abroad and of fighting among Vietnamese soldiers and between Vietnamese soldiers and the puppet Kampuchean troops in various areas. This is a major change within the Vietnamese army. On the other hand, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are increasing in number and rising in morale and in combat capability.

Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen said: At the same time, we clearly realize that there are still difficulties and twists and turns in the struggle of the national army, guerrillas and people of Democratic Kampuchea. Although the Vietnamese troops are doomed to failure strategically, they are still trying to put up a tactical struggle in order to win time for their deceptive diplomatic scheme.

The Le Duan clique is trying to save itself from failure and to win victories on the battlefield in an attempt to permanently occupy Kampuchea and gradually realize the scheme of its masters, the Soviet expansionists, to advance southward. But judging from our experience of the last 3 months of the dry season, we can conclude that the Vietnamese aggressors cannot expect to change the current military situation and can only expect to go downhill.

Touching on prospects for 1982, Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen said that the main task of the national army and guerillas of Democratic Kampuchea for 1982 is to unfold guerilla warfare on a bigger scale, relentlessly attack the enemy and its convoys, cut off its supply lines, encircle and overrun its strongholds and continuously uproot its positions in the border and remote areas. The purpose of this is to destroy the enemy's effective forces. This is our fighting goal for 1982.

The deputy prime minister strongly denounced the Vietnamese aggressors for their towering crimes in employing chemical weapons to slaughter the Kampuchean people. He called on the international community and public opinion to initiate a campaign aimed at stopping the Vietnamese aggressors from using toxic chemicals so that the Kampuchean nation and people, like other nations and peoples in the world, can be spared from extinction.

Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen said: The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are endeavoring to unite the Kampuchean people at home and abroad. They are determined to hold aloft the banner of patriotism, to advance their struggle against the Le Duan clique on the military, political and diplomatic fronts together with all the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries of the world, especially with the ASEAN countries, until Vietnam has been forced to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchean territory.

YE, ZHAO GREET BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK021340 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, today sent a message to President U San Yu warmly greeting the 34th independence day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB]. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 34th independence day of the SRUB, I extend my warm greetings to Your Excellency, and, through you, to the people of Burma on behalf of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, the Chinese people and in my own behalf.

The government and people of China greatly cherish the friendship between China and Burma. I sincerely believe that, through mutual efforts, the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and the kindred friendship between our two peoples will continue to grow. I send my greetings and best wishes for the prosperity and progress of the SRUB and happiness of the people of Burma. May the people of Burma attain greater successes in the new year.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of the PRC State Council, today sent a message to Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of Burma to warmly greet the 34th independence day of the SRUB. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 34th independence day of the SRUB, I extend my sincere greetings to Your Excellency on behalf of the government and the people of China and in my own behalf. I extend my best wishes for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Burma and the traditional friendship between the people of our two countries and for continuous success for the government and the people of Burma in their endeavor to build their national economy and unity.

•

ALGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW311634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with a government delegation from Algeria led by Mohamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of the National Liberation Front and minister of finance, in Zhongnanhai here today.

Welcoming Minister Yala, who served as first Algerian ambassador to China, and his colleagues, Premier Zhao said the Chinese and Algerian peoples have a "profound militant friendship" and prospects are broad for economic, trade, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries. "During the visit of the delegation," he said, "we have reached agreement on some economic and technical cooperation items. This is a good beginning." He said that he hoped that both sides would make common efforts to develop the existing good relations and cooperation under the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Speaking on world situation, Premier Zhao said the two countries share common views on major international issues. "We are glad to see that Algeria is playing an increasingly bigger role in international affairs," he said.

Yala said that both sides cherished the desire for further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. "We hope that the leaders of the two countries at even higher levels will get in touch with each other in the coming months, that is, to make it a fact for President Chadli Bendjedid to visit China." Yala also forwarded a letter from the president to Premier Zhao.

Zhao asked Yala to convey to President Chadli the regards of the Chinese leaders and himself. He said: "At the Cancun conference not long ago President Chadli and I had a constructive and fruitful talk. The Chinese Government and the people are looking forward to the president's visit to China."

Present at the meeting were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs; Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Li Peng, vice-minister of finance; and Ali Abdelaoui, Algerian ambassador to China.

Talks With Deng 1 Jan

OW010842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with a government delegation from Algeria led by Mohamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of the National Liberation Front and minister of finance, in the Great Hall of the People here today. The Chinese and Algerian friends said that they were very happy to meet each other and have a conversation on New Year's Day.

Deng Xiaoping said the Chinese and Algerian peoples shared similar experiences and had won their revolutions by the same means. "The relations between our two countries are based on a militant friendship," he said. "We will strengthen not only our bilateral relations but also our cooperation in international affairs."

Speaking on the world situation, Deng Xiaoping said that Third World countries would have to wage struggles in their development. "Since imperialism, hegemonism and old and neo-colonialism do not want to see us developed, we should strengthen our friendly relations and broaden the scope of our cooperation."

Briefing the guests on China's domestic situation, Deng Xiaoping said, "Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 we have made some mistakes and taken a tortuous course. But the policies formulated at the third plenum of the party Central Committee in late 1978 have proved successful and we have made great progress." He said China is a large country with a huge population. "It is not easy to run such a country," he said, "but I can tell our Algerian brothers on the New Year's Day that China is full of promise."

Hadj Yala expressed the wish that China would grow still stronger and prosperous and the Algeria-China friendship would develop constantly.

Also present were He Ying, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs; Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Ali Abdalaoui, Algerian ambassador to China.

Four Agreements Signed

OW011638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the establishment of a mixed committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation between China and Algeria was signed here this evening.

At the same time, three other documents were also signed by the two governments. They included 1982-1983 plan for cultural exchanges, an agreement on railway cooperation and an agreement on cooperation in science and technology.

Signing the four documents respectively on behalf of the Chinese Government were Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Liu Jianzhang, minister of railways, and Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Mohamed Hadj Yala, Algerian minister of finance, and Ali Abdelaoui, Algerian ambassador to China, signed the documents on behalf of the Algerian Government.

Algerian Envoy's Fete

OW011644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Algerian Ambassador to China Ali Abdelaoui gave a banquet here tonight in honor of the visiting Algerian Government delegation. The delegation is led by Mohamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of the National Liberation Front and minister of finance.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Gu Mu, Minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Huang Zhen and Minister of Railways Liu Jianzhang.

In his toast, Yala expressed satisfaction with the results of his current visit to China. He said that a warm and friendly atmosphere has prevailed throughout the visit and the two governments have signed several relevant agreements. "Contacts will continue between the two countries by sending experts for mutual visits and the two countries will strengthen their cooperation in various fields so as to contribute to the unity of the Third World," Yala said.

Vice-Premier Gu said in his toast that the friendship between China and Algeria has undergone the test of time and has a solid foundation. "In the present complicated and turbulent international environment, the further development of Sino-Algerian relationships is very important and also conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples," he said. He also said he hoped that the friendship between the two countries would grow year by year.

The Algerian guests will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

NEW YEAR EDITORIAL EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN 1982

HK020830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 82 p 1

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 1982 new year editorial: "Each Year Is Better Than the Previous Year; Make 1982 a Better Year Than 1981"]

[Text] The sound of firecrackers has sent off the last day of 1981, and the resonant songs of bells are greeting the coming of a new year. People of all nationalities throughout the country are joyfully celebrating New Year's Day. Looking into the new year, we can see a prospect brighter than that of the last year.

Our days are growing better with each passing year. The year of 1981 was better than the preceding one. During last year, new progress was made in the work of our whole party. Every locality, every nationality, every trade and profession and every front has made fresh contributions. The national economy continues its turn for the better. The political situation has become more stable. The vast land of our country -- from the interior to the frontier and from factories to the country -- is a scene of vigor and life. Tang Dynasty poet Du Fu wrote the following two lines: "Time and human events are progressing, nature sweeps away winter and brings in spring." Today we are indeed in a historical current of a major change and development, from chaos to order and from poverty to abundance. We are fully confident and quite certain of achieving greater success in the struggle to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization in the new year.

What is the basis of our confidence and assurance? First, the party is united ideologically. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee marked the completion of the historical task of eliminating chaos and restoring order in our party's guiding ideology. In the process of studying the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and in the process of learning from their practice, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have reached unprecedented unanimity on their understanding of the major historical questions and present policies. This ideological unity is the source of our strength, the foundation for China's political stability and a guarantee for the success of our undertakings. In the history of our party, the unity attained by the seventh party congress led to the victory of the new democratic revolution in the whole country; the unity on a whole series of principles and policies in the early post-liberation period led to the smooth development from the new democratic revolution to the socialist revolution; and it is beyond all doubt that this kind of unity on a new foundation will certainly guide us to win new victories.

Second, China has broken a new path for developing an economy suited to its national conditions. For more than 30 years China had been overanxious for quick results in economic construction and thus traveled a tortuous road. Now we have finally systematized our approaches into 10 principles, which dictate more realistic rates of development and promise better economic results. These positive and reliable principles are bringing our national economy to the road of sound development. With principles defined and a correct road adopted, the potential for China's economic development will be fully realized. There is no doubt about that.

Third, the people's initiative has been fired. All our work is done for the people and depends on them. The people's initiative is a most valuable asset. The line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session of the party's Central Committee have brought tangible benefits to the people. There is a notable improvement particularly in the life of 800 million peasants following the enforcement of various types of production responsibility systems in the countryside. It can be said that never before has a party policy been so popular with the people and never before has one so effectively aroused the initiative of hundreds of millions of people. Such initiative is an invincible force.

Of course, there are still defects in our work and difficulties to be faced. However, with the three most basic conditions described above, we are convinced that no defects are insurmountable and no difficulties are invincible. We shall certainly win greater success in the new year than we did in the past year.

The whole party and people should seize upon this new situation, enhance their vigor and work hard. Man must have some spirit. The Chinese people have high aspirations. China's working class possesses a great sense of responsibility as their own master. The Chinese communists are dedicated wholeheartedly to serving the people. Let us carry forward these glorious traditions and apply them to our concrete work in order to advance toward new victory!

DEFENSE INDUSTRY REPORTS 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS

OW011238 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA) -- China's defense industry and its scientific and technological undertakings for national defense have overfulfilled their 1981 plan for output value and their annual plan for turning in profit to the state while firmly implementing the policy of further readjustment of the national economy. Progress has been made in scientific research and production. This is what XINHUA reporters have learned from the departments concerned.

Speaking of the 1981 achievements of our defense industry and scientific and technological undertakings for national defense, a responsible person of the departments concerned pointed out:

-- In 1981 a group of three satellites was launched with a single carrier rocket for the first time. This followed the successful launch of carrier rockets and their return to the Pacific Ocean in 1980. This was a new achievement of the country's science and technology;

-- Since this country successfully launched its first manmade earth satellite on 24 April 1970, 11 such satellites have been sent into space. New progress has been made in the past year in the research and manufacture of synchronized communication satellites;

-- Constant advances have been made possible in the research and development of strategic and tactical guided missiles since this country conducted a nuclear missile experiment on 27 October 1966. A gratifying advance was made in 1981 in this field with new technical breakthroughs being made possible;

-- Work in the research and manufacture of large surveying equipment, which was developed through our own efforts, and in the equipment improvement project has been strengthened. Preresearch was stepped up to ensure progress in new technical reserve work and a number of new scientific and technological achievements were attained;

-- Experimental heavy water reactors were successfully renovated in 1981. They are operating normally and their performance and working conditions have been greatly improved. An experimental high-flux reactor was built early last year and has been operating normally since then. It has provided this country's atomic energy industry with an important means for its development;

-- The performance and quality of our aircraft, warships, guided missiles, tanks, artillery and signal communications equipment of all kinds has been improved and advanced thanks to the reduction of scale of the conventional weapon and equipment research and development front and due to this front's emphasis on major projects. In order to accelerate the modernization of our army's equipment, an armament and equipment development plan has been formulated in accordance with our national strength and technical capability and our army's operational characteristics. Efforts will be concentrated on the research and development of a variety of new types of equipment for the troops within the next few years.

The responsible person continued: Acting in accordance with the principle of integrating the army with the civilian quarters, the defense industry and the scientific and technological undertakings further readjusted their service orientation last year and gave full play to the role of their powerful technical force and the superiority of their relatively advanced equipment in the production of consumer goods for civilian use. Their achievements in serving the national economy were remarkable:

-- Isotope, radiation and other nuclear technologies were widely used in agriculture, industry, public health and scientific research. Over two dozen new isotopes were developed in 1981. There are now more than 200 kinds of marketable isotopes used by over 1,100 units throughout the country, including more than 700 medical units;

-- In pursuance of the state plan and in response to market demand, the military factories have done everything possible to produce consumer goods for civilian use. The market has been provided with bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, washing machines, cameras, motorcycles, electric meters, recording tapes and so on;

-- Military factories in a number of localities have, in cooperation with civilian industry plants, designed and manufactured a certain quantity of special equipment for the light and textile industries and tobacco and wine industries as well as pottery and porcelain industries, thereby expediting the technical reform of these industries and raising their production efficiency. During their cooperation with the civilian industrial plants, the military factories gained a great deal of advanced technical knowledge which consequently promoted the development of the military industry.

The responsible person of the concerned departments pointed out: These fruitful achievements were made possible by firmly implementing the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Party committees at all levels on the national defense science and technology and defense industry front have strengthened political and ideological work, restored the party's fine traditions and continued to readjust and consolidate leading groups at various levels. With the development of these tasks and with the elimination of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this front has restored the fine traditions of self-reliance, cooperation and hard struggle. While implementing the policy of national economic readjustment and proceeding from realities, this front has taken effective measures to shorten the span of capital construction, to suspend a number of scientific research projects, to improve the quality of products and to readjust its service orientation so that it can better serve the modernization of the national defense and the national economy. Leading cadres at all levels, scientists and technicians, management personnel and technical workers as well as PLA fighters have brought their glorious traditions into full play, have been of one heart and one mind, have overcome all difficulties and have done their job well in the interest of safeguarding the motherland and revitalizing the Chinese nation. All this has guaranteed the advance of the defense industry and national defense science and technology in the course of readjustment.

PRC TESTS PLAN IN ANHUI TO SCRAP COMMUNE SYSTEM

OW031017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Hefei City, central China, Jan 3 (KYODO) -- China is testing a plan to scrap the people's farm commune system and reorganize it into the old "xiang" village system of the 1950's in efforts to improve agricultural productivity.

The reform, though still on a small, local test scale, comes chiefly from an idea to separate economy from administration in local communities as part of efforts to live up to the current agricultural development guideline.

Observers are watching with much interest the reform, saying that the reform, if successful, in combination with an increasing number of individual farms may be a key aspect of China's future agricultural production formula.

The site for the ongoing small-scale reform testing is the Kaocheng people's commune in Fengyang County, Anhui Province, in central China south of Beijing.

In an interview with a KYODO NEWS SERVICE reporter on December 31, an official of the Anhui provincial agricultural committee said the reform started in the people's commune four months ago under guidance by the provincial and county governments.

The reform of the people's commune system is reportedly supported by Wan Li, a vice premier and minister of the State Agricultural Commission.

Under the current reform in Anhui Province, the old "xiang" village government has been restored to handle the local administrative business and three types of the companies have been established under the "xiang" government to undertake industrial, commercial and agricultural businesses, the official said. This means that the three new companies succeed the local farm people's commune in purely production activities.

The people's commune system has been introduced into modern China as a step to merge administration and economy into a unified form in each local community. But the system is not living up to the present farm policy in some cases, and an idea for separating economy from politics has led to the reform testing.

The new system will take root in his local area, the official predicted.

Meanwhile, the self-supporting farm production system by individual farmers has been steadily taking root in Anhui Province, the same local official told the KYODO reporter. The system was first introduced into the province in January 1979 under the provincial party committee, then led by first party secretary Wan Li. The system allowing individual farmers to undertake their own farming is now spreading up to 80 percent of the total 419,500 farm production units in the province, the official said. Under this system, an individual farmer is allowed to use a plot of land for his own farming, though the individual freedom ranges in scale.

Individual land use is the most distant from the Maoist collective agricultural production formula. Thus, during the stormy years of the Cultural Revolution, the system came under fierce fire as a "revisionist" step.

But, after being named to the local leadership in Anhui Province in 1977, Wan Li introduced individual farming into the province in advance of the central leadership's later approval of the system on a moderate scale. Anhui Province now is seen as a model place for the new system.

The individual farming system, however, comes under a basic control by the state and provincial leadership which have been giving a certain level of production goals and guidance to each individual farmer under the system. And these farmers are not allowed to increase their farm land or merge their land with that of other farmers, a clear difference from the farming system in the capitalist world.

The easing of farm land use, however, faces criticism in other parts of the country, particularly in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces and the suburban areas of Beijing and other big cities which are not adopting the system.

But the system has been already introduced into the remote areas like the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province as well as some poor areas in Henan and Shandong Provinces.

STATE ECONOMIC AGENCY AFFIRMS DAQING EXPERIENCE

OW261336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- The "Report on the Question of Learning From Daqing in Industry" by the leading party group of the State Economic Commission, which has been approved by the CCP Central Committee for circulation, points out: Activities are now being launched on the industrial and communications front throughout the country to consolidate enterprises in an all-round way and make greater contributions to the state.

In launching the activities, all places and units should learn from the experiences of Daqing and other advanced models and make greater efforts to guarantee better economic results in industrial production, communications and transport work.

The "report" of the leading party group of the State Economic Commission affirms Daqing's basic experience and holds that the main aspect of the past movement to learn from Daqing in industry was good. At the same time, it points out that there were defects and problems and gives its opinion on how to learn from and give publicity to advanced models from now on.

The "report" holds that Daqing oilfield created many good experiences, the most valuable being the Daqing spirit which was fostered in the course of actual struggles, proceeding from the oilfield's realities and the study and application of Mao Zedong Thought. The patriotic spirit and the sense of national pride demonstrated by Daqing workers and staff who, in the face of a blockade by Soviet hegemonism, made up their minds to make the country strong; relied on their own efforts and won credit for the Chinese people by concrete actions; the fearless revolutionary spirit with which they courageously shouldered heavy burdens in the face of serious difficulties and on which they relied to build an enterprise with their own hands through arduous effort; the realistic spirit with which they worked steadily and surely at their own jobs in production and construction, scrupulous about every detail, serious and responsible, paying attention to science and stressing the "three honests and four stricts [be honest in thought, word and deed; set strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline];" the spirit of dedication with which they handled the relationship between the state and the individual, keeping the overall situation in mind, working selflessly, sharing difficulties for the state and giving no thought to personal gains or losses; and so forth--all these are manifestations of the fine qualities of the Chinese working class which need to be vigorously promoted and carried forward.

The "report" also cites the rich experience provided by Daqing oilfield in many other areas: for example, the experience of adhering to the principle that ideology should take the lead, conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work and constantly strengthening the building of the leading bodies and the ranks of workers and staff members; the experience of persistently learning from the iron man Wang Jinxí [outstanding oil worker of Daqing], conducting annual summarizations and appraisals, selecting models, establishing pacesetters and spurring the revolutionization of all the ranks with a group of advanced individuals and advanced collectives; the experience of upholding the scientific approach, grasping primary material, strengthening basic-level construction, basic work and training in basic skills and establishing various systems of management centering on the personal responsibility system; the experience of relying on the workers and staff to manage enterprises, paying attention to bringing into play the role of engineering and technical personnel, promoting political, technical and economic democracy and adhering to the principle of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and close cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians; the experience of encouraging the leading organs and logistics departments to turn in the direction of the basic level and to serve the production frontline; the experience of improving the livelihood of workers and staff members step by step on the basis of production development, organizing families of workers and staff members to develop agricultural and sideline production according to local conditions and setting up collective welfare services; and so forth.

The "report" holds that Daqing oilfield, using the power of self-management given it by higher authorities, constantly improved management and administration, made overall plans and rational arrangements on the basis of actual conditions for production, capital construction and the use of funds and promoted production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This practical experience should also be affirmed.

The "report" says: In the 10 chaotic years, Daqing too was influenced by "left" mistakes. Daqing oilfield should follow the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, seriously sum up experience and draw lessons. It should not only have the courage to uphold the experiences that are proven correct through practice, but should constantly revise things which are no longer applicable and resolutely correct the erroneous things which are not quite scientific and which may even run counter to objective laws. Moreover, in the new situation, it should explore from practice and summarize new experiences suited to the requirements of modernization so as to go on creating, developing and advancing.

With regard to the movement to learn from Daqing in industry launched extensively by industrial and communications departments in the past, the "report" holds that its main aspect was good and that its historical role should be affirmed. Of the Daqing-type enterprises established in the past, the great majority have maintained their advanced level till this day and have made remarkable achievements in developing production, improving management and administration and increasing economic results. Their contributions and honorary titles should be fully affirmed so that they will be encouraged to consolidate and improve themselves and keep advancing.

The "report" points out that in the past movement to learn from Daqing in industry and build Daqing-type enterprises throughout the country, there were indeed defects and problems. The main manifestations were: the failure to divide the Daqing experience into two and exaggerations therein; instances of excessive demands for quick results in building Daqing-type enterprises throughout the country and the lowering of standards as well as formalistic mistakes; and failure by some units in learning from the Daqing experience, to proceed from actual conditions, not merely to apply and copy mechanically. We should seriously draw lessons from these experiences.

The "report" stresses: A fine example has boundless power. Advanced units and advanced people represent the direction of the development of things. In the course of building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, we should bring into further play the role of the advanced models. We should spread good domestic experiences by learning from the advanced and, at the same time, assimilate good experiences from foreign countries in order to form step by step a set of socialist enterprise management systems and methods with Chinese characteristics. In order to continue to develop the good, existing situation, Daqing's basic experience should still be disseminated and popularized. Daqing's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and building an enterprise through arduous effort should still be promoted and carried forward. The good thinking and good work style of the Daqing workers and staff members represented by the iron man Comrade Wang Jinxi should still be emulated and commended.

The "report" proposes the following activities for the industrial and communications front to continue to launch in learning from the advanced from now on: It is necessary to make the activities of selecting models, establishing pacesetters, conducting periodical summarizations and appraisals and commending advanced units and advanced people, activities conducted on a regular basis. It is necessary to launch an extensive emulation drive, with learning from and catching up with the advanced as its content, to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and in turn surpass each other; launch mass rationalization proposal activities and bring into full play the role of the model workers and advanced people as a mainstay in the emulation drive. It is necessary to create an atmosphere to honor the advanced and those making more contributions, to foster and carry forward healthy tendencies and to get rid of unhealthy trends and evil practices. With regard to advanced models, it is always necessary to divide one into two, not exaggerating achievements, nor shielding shortcomings or faults. In learning from advanced models, we must proceed from our own actual conditions and not just follow one pattern and demand uniformity in everything. In learning from the advanced, we should emphasize practical results and oppose formalism. In dealing with themselves, the advanced models should divide one into two, remain modest and prudent, and guard against arrogance and conceit, complacency and conservatism. They should know how to learn from others, overcome their own weak points with others' strong points and constantly make new progress.

COMMENTATOR ON FORMATION OF TAIWAN FEDERATION

HK010731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 81 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Make Contributions Toward the Great Cause of Reunification -- Greeting the Establishment of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots"]

[Text] The formal inauguration of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots was announced on 27 December at the first national meeting of representatives of Taiwan compatriots which was then in session in Beijing. This is a great event for the Taiwan compatriots as well as for the people of the whole country. We would like to extend our warm greetings to the vast number of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad.

The principles and policies concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification repeatedly elaborated by our party and government over the past 3 years have won the ardent support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the Taiwan compatriots, and aroused sympathetic response from compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and from the Overseas Chinese. They are also widely acclaimed by world public opinion. Under this favorable situation for the peaceful reunification of the motherland, the establishment of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots becomes all the more meaningful.

The people in Taiwan are our own flesh and blood. We have always had the interests of the people in Taiwan in mind when we formulated general policies concerning the reunification of the motherland. It is precisely for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the fundamental interests of the Taiwan compatriots that we have always adhered to the stand of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The purpose of the nine-point policy on Taiwan is to bring about the early realization of peaceful reunification so that the people in Taiwan and the people of the motherland can close their ranks and work with one heart and one mind to build the motherland into a prosperous, modern and powerful country. This is where the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities on the mainland lie. It is also where the fundamental interests of the compatriots of all nationalities in Taiwan lie.

It is the firm belief of the government and people of the motherland that the descendants of the Chinese nation on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can unite and accomplish the great cause of reunifying China. The Taiwan compatriots were reared in the glorious revolutionary tradition of cherishing the motherland. They fought valiantly, advancing wave upon wave, to resist foreign aggression and prevent the division of Taiwan from the motherland. With their moving deeds, they entered a bright page in the chronicles. In recent years, the vast number of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad have done a tremendous amount of useful work for the reunification of the motherland. The motherland and its people will never forget their meritorious services. In their endeavor to bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland and realize the great cause of peaceful reunification, our party and government have always attached great importance to the role of Taiwan compatriots. Chairman Ye Jianying made it quite clear in his statement: "We sincerely welcome people of all nationalities, public figures of all circles and all mass organizations in Taiwan to make proposals and suggestions regarding affairs of state through various channels and in various ways." This fully shows that our party and government are concerned about and support the vast number of Taiwan compatriots. It is precisely for the purpose of further bringing into play the role of the vast number of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad in the reunification cause that the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots has been set up. We are convinced that the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots will be able to extensively unite and get in touch with Taiwan compatriots residing on the mainland, in the Taiwan area and abroad and inform the elders, brothers and sisters in the Taiwan area and other countries of the situation in the motherland and of the principles and policies of the party and government. We are also convinced that it will be able to reflect to the party and government, the expectations, opinions, demands and difficulties of the Taiwan compatriots in the Taiwan area and other countries, promote mutual understanding among Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad and strengthen the ties between the party and government on the one hand and the Taiwan compatriots on the other.

We sincerely hope that the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and its local organizations will go all out, try to unite and get in touch with more and more people and play an important role in the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots is an important mass organization. We hope that party and government departments at all levels will actively support and enthusiastically show concern for its work.

The trend of peaceful reunification is irresistible.

BO YIBO WRITES REMEMBRANCES OF MAO ZEDONG

HK300700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134]: "Fragments of Memories -- On Some Aspects of the Life of Comrade Mao Zedong"]

[Text]

I

Throughout his life Comrade Mao Zedong was diligent in study for the sake of revolution. He read a lot of books and, having a good mastery of them, applied them in practice. Thus, he set a glorious and everlasting example for the whole party and the whole people.

Many comrades deeply feel that Comrade Mao Zedong had outstanding abilities and wisdom. This is true and can be seen in many aspects. For example, by explaining, changing and elaborating on a Marxist viewpoint, or reviving profound philosophical meaning, he gave some very common phrases and proverbs fresh and splendid meanings. This reminds us a quotation from Hegel in Lenin's "Philosophic Notes": "A proverb cannot be expressed by a young man regardless of how perfect his understanding of it may be) as fully and with such profound significance as by an adult who has experienced the hardships of life. Only the latter can give full expression to the strength of a proverb."

There are many examples in this respect. For example, although many comrades and I have read the story about the foolish old man who removed the mountains long ago, we took it as just an ordinary story. Not until hearing Comrade Mao Zedong's closing speech at the Seventh National CCP Congress in which he refined and extended the meaning of this old fable did I better understand the profound meaning of it. In this speech, by likening the CCP and the Chinese people to the great image of the foolish old man and likening imperialism and feudalism to the Taihang and Wangwu Mountains, he encouraged the people to unite to dig out these two mountains. The great mountains that had lain like a dead weight on our backs were already overthrown by the foolish old man of the new era. Yet the meaning of this old fable developed by Comrade Mao Zedong is still of significance today, inspiring and encouraging us to overcome all obstacles on the road to the four modernizations and to establish a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

"To seek truth from facts" is another common Chinese idiom which has been used for 2,000 years or so. However, Comrade Mao Zedong made the following new explanation: "Facts" are all the things that exist objectively; "truth" means their internal relations, that is, the laws governing them, and "to seek" means to study. He educated the cadres with this idiom to proceed from the objective conditions and study the intrinsic laws governing them so as to better guide our actions. This idiom, enriched by Comrade Mao Zedong with profound and practical meaning, has become a very important principle guiding our party's work in the past decades. The Marxist ideological line restated and affirmed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was also established on the basis of seeking truth from facts.

Comrade Mao Zedong also quoted Mencius' "the function of the brain is to think" to educate people to ponder over matters carefully by using the organ of thought, to cultivate the habit of analysis and learn the method of analysis. Besides that, he wrote two Chinese characters meaning "think more" to encourage all comrades within the party.

I remember that not long after the founding of new China, when we were confronted with a lot of problems, Comrade Mao Zedong raised a series of questions concerning internal and foreign affairs, advising us to always keep these questions in mind and, applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, to find out the answers through constantly delving into practice and through investigation and study. At that time, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, all comrades in our party "used their brains," pondered over the matters carefully and thus correctly solved a series of problems. At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the wrong policy of the "two whatevers" was criticized, and the guiding policy of emancipating the mind, of using our brains, of seeking truth from facts and of uniting and looking forward was established. This was in keeping with the ideology of "thinking more" to avoid rigidity and impetuosity, which was repeatedly stressed by Comrade Mao Zedong.

As a result of running counter to correct guiding ideology, we suffered serious losses during the "Great Leap Forward" and the people's commune movement in 1958. In April 1959, as I remember, before the convention of the Shanghai conference of the CCP Central Committee, in order to correct the mistakes which had already been discovered, Comrade Mao Zedong continuously sent out four "inner party circulars" to oppose "leftist" tendencies such as boasting and exaggeration. At the Shanghai conference, stress was laid on the question of being resourceful and allowing for unforeseen circumstances. Comrade Mao Zedong suggested that all comrades should read the story of Guo Jia in the "History of the Three Kingdoms." Guo Jia was well-known during the period of the Three Kingdoms. He was originally under Yuan Shao's command. But, since he thought that Yuan Shao was "thoughtful but indecisive and often failed to grasp the main points, it was difficult to work with him to conquer the country." Later, recommended by Xun Yu, he became an important advisory official under Cao Cao. During this period, he made many strategic plans within the command tent to help Cao Cao in fighting in the north and south, and made outstanding contributions in capturing Lu Bu, defeating Yuan Shao and conquering the Wu Huan people in the north. Guo Jia died very young in middle age. Cao Cao felt very sad, saying: "Guo Jia was always the first among the court officials to make important decisions when confronted with the enemy or a change in the situation. His contributions in conquering the country were most outstanding." Guo Jia was a resourceful and decisive man, and Cao Cao, who could listen to the opinions of his officials like Guo Jia and make resolute decisions, was also a resourceful and decisive man able to appreciate his capability. By suggesting that our comrades read Guo Jia's story, Comrade Mao Zedong meant to teach our leading cadres at various levels to be more thoughtful in dealing with matters. He said: To be resourceful and decisive, the emphasis is on "resourceful," meaning capable of devising ways and means. We must be capable of devising more ways and means and discuss problems with various departments. At the same time, we must oppose making arbitrary decisions which lack analysis of the overall situation, for this is not helpful to doing a good job. Only by devising more ways and means can we make resolute decisions, and the purpose of devising ways and means is also to make decisions. He also said: We must be good at making prompt decisions and not be hesitant. We must change our plans according to changes in the situation. We must also be resolute in opposing unhealthy tendencies within the party. This is still of profound guiding significance in our work today.

II

Comrade Mao Zedong never tired of reading books by Marx and Lenin, even when he was very old. He suggested printing more than 30 classical works of Marxism-Leninism in big Chinese characters and including them in the list of required reading for high-ranking cadres. As is known to all, he paid special attention to the summary of the positive and negative experiences of the international workers' movement. At the same time, he spent much time in reading classical Chinese works, trying to grasp knowledge from them. He never read books without a purpose but always combined what he read with the practical life, with the people's cause. He often used what could be used for reference to guide practice in a natural and appropriate way.

He was fond of reading Chinese history books and had a profound knowledge of Chinese history. Not only was he fond of reading the 24 histories, but he also encouraged some comrades to read this historical work, to analyze the historical experiences and lessons from the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, and use them for reference in their work. In 1965, Comrade Mao Zedong suggested to some leading cadres that they read the biographical stories on Huang Qiong and Li Gu in the "History of the Eastern Han Dynasty." Some of the famous sentences in these stories were often quoted for reference by many comrades at that time, such as "'The high crashes easily and the immaculate stains easily.' It is hard to join in the singing of the 'Spring Snow', and it is hard to live up to a great reputation." "The shadow of a crooked body is crooked and the water from a clear spring is clear." "It is easy to give the land to others, but it is hard to have talented people in conquering the world," and so forth. These sentences are still worthy of our consideration today.

Comrade Mao Zedong was also fond of famous novels in Chinese history. He read some classical novels over and over and was very familiar with them. In his speeches or articles, he often cited some principal characters, events and stories from these novels, and often introduced them to other comrades with his original view. For example, I once heard Comrade Mao Zedong say: We must regard the novel "Water Margin" as a political book. It describes the social situation in the last years of the Northern Song Dynasty. When the central government becomes corrupt, the masses will naturally take up arms to revolt. At that time, the peasants gathered to revolt and set up independent armed regimes at different mountain strongholds, such as the Qingfeng, the Taihua and the Erlong Mountain strongholds. Finally they gathered together at Liang Shan Po and established an armed forces to resist the official army. Although they came from different strongholds, the chief commanders were good at commanding. From this story, Comrade Mao Zedong taught us that in leading or revolution, we must have a correct understanding of different "mountain strongholds", or different factions within our ranks -- to admit their existence, to take their interests into account and then to eliminate these factions and overcome factionism. When talking about the novel "Pilgrimage to the West," Comrade Mao Zedong said: We must realize that they have a firm belief. Tang Seng [the eminent monk], Sun Wukong, [the monkey king], Zhu Bajie [the pig], and Monk Sha went together on a pilgrimage to the western paradise to obtain Buddhist scriptures. Although they sometimes quarreled on the way, they united again through mutual help and finally overcame all obstacles, defeated all monsters and ghosts, reached the western paradise, got the Buddhist scriptures and became Buddhas themselves. This shows that we must not be afraid of different opinions and arguments. If we are united for a common goal and persist in struggle, we are sure to win the final victory. Comrade Mao Zedong spoke highly of "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms." He told me: When you read this book, attention should be paid not only to battles and diplomatic intercourse, but also to organizations. Liu Bei, Guan Yu, Zhang Fei, Zhao Yun and Zhuge Liang, northerners like you, organized their men and went to the south. They established a very good base with the "local cadres" in Sichuan. Comrade Mao Zedong meant to tell that nonnative cadres should unite with the native cadres in order to achieve success. He also said: When Cao Cao reached the south bank of the Chang Jiang, the problem of who would be the commander in chief arose in Dong Wu [the Eastern Wu, one of the three kingdoms]. Then a "CYL member" Zhou Yu, who was 29, became the commander. At first, the generals refused to obey this young man, but they were soon convinced through persuasion. As a result, under Zhou Yu's command, they won several battles. Comrade Mao Zedong used this story to show that in selecting and promoting cadres, we should not judge them by seniority alone, but also by their abilities. Comrade Mao Zedong showed great interest in reading the "Dream of the Red Chamber." He said that this is the best novel of social politics. He suggested many times that everyone should read this novel, regarding it not as a story but as history. If one does not read the "Dream of the Red Chamber," how can one really understand what feudal society is like?

This novel describes the decline of the Qing Dynasty during the Qianlong period. By depicting the rise and decline of the "four big families" of Jia, Shi, Wang and Xue, Cao Xueqin delineated the decadence of the feudal system. Once, at a conference, Comrade Mao Zedong told the participants a story of Zhang Sheng and Hui Ming from "The Story of the West Wing-Room". When Sun Feihu's army surrounded the Puji Temple, Zhang Sheng could not find a person to take a letter to his friend General Bai Ma to come to his aid. So a mass meeting was held. After the meeting, Hui Ming stepped forward bravely and took the letter to the general. Thus they were rescued from danger. Comrade Mao Zedong said: We hope there will be more people like Hui Ming in our country, who are brave, firm and ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause. He also said Hong Niang was a well-known character in this story. Although she was a servant and was very young, she did not yield under cruel torture, in order to protect others. Instead, she rebuked the old lady who beat her. Who do you think knew better, Hong Niang or the old lady? We hope our comrades will not look down upon youngsters at lower levels.

When seeing a play, Comrade Mao Zedong also often saw it as being out of the ordinary. Take "Beating Up the Princess" for example. He saw the play from the angle of methods of work. He said when Guo Ziyi's son and the emperor's daughter were on bad terms because of differences of opinions after they were married, both Guo Ziyi and the emperor criticized their children respectively so that the contradictions were solved satisfactorily. When solving internal contradictions, it is necessary for each one to make a self-criticism. He also said Guo Ziyi was quite politically minded. At that time someone accused Guo Ziyi of plotting a rebellion. When Guo Ziyi heard this, he opened his doors wide and let people have a look. Hence, the meaning of the literary phrase "open-door." When seeing the play "The Fisherman Kills the Local Tyrant's Family," Comrade Mao Zedong told an insurgent Kuomintang general that Xiao Guiying wavered once but later saw the light and joined the fight. This was a good thing. I compare you to Xiao Guiying who finally made revolution. This conversation moved that friend very much. When criticizing the unhealthy tendencies of scrambling for position and competing for salary before a small number of party cadres at a mass rally in 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong said: There is an opera called "Lin Chung Flees at Night" in which one line goes, "A man does not easily shed tears until his heart is broken." Now some of our comrades are men (and probably women too) about whom it can be said that they do not easily shed tears until it comes to grading. Such behavior must be rectified too, comrades. Let me give some advice. It is right not to shed tears easily. But what about when one's heart broken? Only when the destiny of the working class and the masses of the working people is at stake should one shed a few tears.

Comrade Mao Zedong paid attention not only to heeding warnings from history and classical literary works, but also attached importance to listening to the voice of the masses in practical life. He readily accepted suggestions so long as they were beneficial to the revolution and corrected the mistakes he had made. I heard about and saw these cases on many occasions when I was in Yanan.

I met Comrade Mao Zedong in Yanan in the spring of 1943. When talking about the question of opposing Zhang Guotao's line, he said that once he listened to reports given by responsible members of the Chinese people's anti-Japanese military and political college on their work. They recounted how a company instructor of the former fourth front army asked the army men: Who after all is a man of greater learning, Mao Zedong or Zhang Guotao? A few army men replied: Zhang Guotao is the man of greater learning. The comrades reporting this wanted those army men criticized. Comrade Mao Zedong said: I expressed my disagreement on this at that time. The army men had a reason for saying that Zhang Guotao was a man of greater learning because he has never punished them for their "errors of line" as I have. Zhang Guotao himself should be held responsible for his errors of line.

We could not blame the lower levels for this and struggle against the cadres and army men of the fourth front army. Therefore, a decision was made immediately that only Zhang Guotao was to be criticized for his errors and that no criticism would be made against the cadres of the fourth front army, who should not have been held responsible for Zhang Guotao's errors of line, still less to criticize the army men. Thus, from the discontent of some army men, Comrade Mao Zedong discovered and rectified the mistake of broadening the scope of struggle in opposing Zhang Guotao's line and united all the cadres and army men of the former fourth front army.

I also heard Comrade Mao Zedong talk about the following matter: When the border region government was having a meeting on state grain purchases one day in August 1943, there was torrential rain with thunder and lightning, and the magistrate of Yanchuan County who was attending the meeting was struck dead by lightning. Some of the people in the street spread a cynical remark: Why did not the thunder god strike Chairman Mao dead? The security department wanted to find out which people said this. Comrade Mao Zedong did not let them do so, but said we should consider what wrong things we had done that had caused such discontent. After investigation, it was discovered that 190,000 dan of public grain had been levied annually in northern Shaanxi which had a population of 1.4 million. As too much grain had been levied on the people, they were dissatisfied with the heavy burden. Thereupon, Comrade Mao Zedong said we should change this and decided to reduce the amount of public grain to 160,000 dan. At the same time, a great production movement was launched in order to provide ample food and clothing through self-reliance. These reduced the burden of the masses and were supported by the masses.

Comrade Mao Zedong was bold in upholding the truth and correcting his mistakes. At the same time, he was also good at uniting into our ranks people who had committed errors. When the CCP held its "seventh national congress" in Yanan in 1945, he proposed that a few comrades who had committed serious errors, including Wang Ming, be elected to the Central Committee. Comrade Mao Zedong said that their error had been committed under a given historical condition. China's petite bourgeoisie in particular was like a vast ocean, but there was not a political party of the petite bourgeoisie in China and, when revolutionary people among them joined the CCP, they naturally brought with them their ideas and sentiments. This was not all surprising. By conducting rectification and by learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, we thrashed out the rights and wrongs. We should therefore not put too much stress on individual responsibility. On the day of the election, the meeting declared after the ballot that the delegates might move about freely while the ballot-slips were being counted. Comrade Mao Zedong, however, did not leave. He remained seated on the stage, watching the counting of the ballots. It was only when the counting was almost finished and the number of votes for Wang Ming exceeded half of the delegates that he left with a clear mind. He said later that everybody would have been discontented if Wang Ming had not been elected. A man left to grieve out in the cold makes others feel depressed.

Prior to the "Seventh National CCP Congress," the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee, which was presided over by Comrade Mao Zedong, adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History" which correctly solved a lot of major questions in the history of our party and unified the ideology of the whole party. When the "Seventh National CCP Congress" was convened, Comrade Mao Zedong set forth great new tasks in his political report "On Coalition Government." The correct line, principles and policies formulated at the "Seventh National CCP Congress" enabled the whole party to achieve unprecedented unity. Shortly after the meeting of unity and of victory, we won a great victory in the anti-Japanese war; 4 years later we again won a great victory in the liberation war and founded a people's new China. From then on, China's history entered a new era.

STATE COUNCIL BANS SMALL OIL EXTRACTORS

OW041039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a general order to all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments and the financial and economic departments of the State Council to strictly restrict the development of small oil refineries and to ban small indigenous oil extractors.

The order says: In recent years, some places, communes and production brigades and teams have raised funds on their own and blindly built a number of small oil refineries and a large number of indigenous oil extractors. Some communes and production brigades and teams and a small number of commune members in oilfield areas have also built a large number of indigenous oil extractors without permission. Most of the small local refineries are characterized by simple processing methods, backward technical and economic standards, low management levels, poor product quality, high unit energy consumption and great waste in the utilization of resources. As for the small indigenous oil extractors, in most cases the oil comes from questionable sources and the products are of poor quality. That not only causes serious waste of crude oil but pollutes the environment and endangers the safety of oilfields. Resorting to all sort of tricks to undermine petroleum production, to steal crude oil, to engage in speculation and make money by fraud, certain criminals are causing even greater harm.

The State Council's order stipulates:

1. Firmly ban the small indigenous oil extractors. With regard to the small indigenous oil extractors now scattered on oilfields and in other areas, the concerned provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments should organize and dispatch strong work teams, with leading cadres in charge, to the sites to do good mass work and take steps to shut down and stop production of the extractors within a time limit.
2. Strictly enforce unified management of oil spillage [luo di you 5507 0966 3111] by the oilfields and increase the percentage of marketable crude oil. No other unit or individual may use or handle spilled crude oil without authorization. Those who seize, rob, resell and transport crude oil and spilled oil will be handled according to law.
3. From now on, no unit or individual is allowed to extract oil by indigenous methods or to process and manufacture indigenous oil refining equipment. No area or unit may approve the construction of small oil refineries or expand existing small oil refineries.
4. Small oil refineries with a one-time processing capacity [yi ci jia gong neng li 0001 2945 0502 1562 5174 0500] (atmosphere vacuum distillation units) now under construction should be immediately stopped.
5. Conscientiously consolidate the existing oil refineries and strictly control and properly curtail the quantity of crude processed by existing small oil refineries. The crude oil required for processing by small refineries and the products they turn out should all be included in state plans for unified allocation and distribution and financial revenues should be turned over to higher authorities according to regulations. Without increasing the quantity of crude oil to be processed by them, the small refineries should improve their processing technology step by step, increase varieties and raise product quality. They should strengthen management, reduce energy consumption and processing losses and at the same time pay attention to environmental protection and eliminate pollution by the three wastes.

SHANGHAI OFFICIALS DISCUSS 5TH NPC RESULTS

OW030447 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the 18th meeting of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee Standing Committee were held simultaneously today. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, gave a brief account of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and the major achievements made. He also put forward a few proposals on how Shanghai should implement the guidelines of the NPC session.

Comrade Hu Lijiao said: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that to develop our national economy we must blaze a new trail characterized by a fairly steady tempo and better economic results, yielding more substantial benefits to the people. He also put forward 10 principles for future economic construction which are of great significance. We must conscientiously study and implement them. During the NPC session, Shanghai deputies submitted 90 motions and the Shanghai delegation published 11 conference briefs to reflect the deputies' opinions and suggestions.

Comrade Hu Lijiao said: In 1982, all economic departments in Shanghai must make achieving better economic results their basic starting point; do everything possible to achieve better economic results in production, construction, circulation and other fields; and make new contributions to the state. It is necessary to strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and resolutely overcome the trend toward bourgeois liberalism, a departure from the principles of leadership by the Communist Party and of taking the socialist road, on the ideological front. Through effective publicity and education, political and ideological work, and work in other fields, we must enable the masses of the people to cherish the socialist and communist morality and attitude toward labor, cultivate noble thoughts and feelings and develop the lofty spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Government organizations at all levels should be restructured in a planned way with leadership and resolutely overcome bureaucracy of all descriptions. This will give a powerful impetus to the revolutionary spirit of our cadres, further improve our style and methods of leadership and really increase the government's efficiency.

The meeting also approved personnel appointments and dismissals.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW300524 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The standing committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its 12th session in Hangzhou 27-29 December. The meeting was mainly to hear and discuss a report by (Zhang Qi), chairman of the provincial planning commission, on the execution of the 1981 provincial economic plan and arrangements made for the 1982 provincial economic plan.

The meeting maintained that our province has achieved remarkable results in implementing the central authorities' policy on making further economic readjustments and promoting still greater political stability this year. The economic situation is good. Despite frequent natural disasters, the province's agricultural harvests are still good, and its industrial production has maintained a certain rate of growth amid economic readjustment. Our province has also made headway in science, technology, education, culture and public health during economic readjustment. The market is lively in both urban and rural areas, and commodity prices have been stable. Our province's financial revenue has increased. The people's living standard has improved.

The committee members also studied problems in economic development, such as poor economic results, energy insufficiency and commodity shortages.

They pointed out that to ensure sustained economic growth in 1982, we must implement, in an all-round way, the 10 principles for China's economic construction proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, and strive to raise our economic results.

During the discussion, the committee members repeatedly pointed out that leaders at all levels must pay close attention to, and do a good job in, planned parenthood work and adopt proper methods and measures to strictly control population growth.

The committee members also heard a report by Liu Zizheng, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on inspections of units in charge of reform and education through labor conducted by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the inspection group of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The meeting examined and adopted the regulation on natural preserves of Zhejiang Province, and decided on other appointees. In compliance with the request of the (Changfa) coal company, the meeting, after deliberation, unanimously agreed that Liu Yaozheng was no longer suitable as deputy to the NPC, and decided to fire him as deputy to the Fifth NPC.

Tie Ying, chairman of the provincial people's congress, spoke at the meeting. He said: We have made headway in this year's work, and we must concentrate our attention on socialist construction next year. On the one hand, we must strive to build a material civilization by achieving steady economic growth and raising economic results; while on the other hand, we must strive to build a spiritual civilization by improving social order and practice. It is necessary to strengthen basic organizational building, ideological and political work and party discipline inspection, thereby improving the party style. Leading cadres at all levels must enhance their revolutionary vigor, improve their method of work and strive to fulfill various tasks well.

Vice Chairmen of the stand committee of the provincial people's congress Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye and Xing Zitao attended the meeting.

Present were responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate as well as responsible persons of standing committees of county people's congresses concerned.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC WORK

OW030843 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, recently made definite demands on delegates attending the provincial planning conference about implementation of the province's 1982 economic development plan.

He emphasized: Now, it is important to make an early start and work fast. We must firmly grasp the month of January and do good work and fulfill targets in the first quarter of the year. Special attention should be paid to improving product quality and achieving better economic results.

The provincial planning conference, which ended on 30 December, analyzed the economic situation in the province and studied and decided on the province's 1982 socioeconomic development plan. The comrades present expressed their determination to work with one heart and mind in the new year, go all out, do a still better job in economic work and strive to attain a steady tempo of development.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI, WU KEHUA AT FILM SOIREE

HK011049 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] On the evening of 31 December, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a film soiree in the (Zhudao) guesthouse to greet the new year of 1982. Party and government leaders of Guangdong Province Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, and responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units Wu Kehua and Wang Meng attended the film soiree. Also present at the film soiree were responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee in Guangzhou, responsible comrades of certain central departments, responsible comrades of other neighboring provinces and municipalities, responsible party, government and military comrades in Guangzhou, representatives of various democratic parties in Guangdong Province, patriotic personages, Taiwan compatriots and representatives, progressive workers and model workers on the province's industrial and agricultural front, education front, science and technology front, literature and art front, public health front, finance and trade front, and so on.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the soiree. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he extended greetings for the new year to comrades on all fronts in the province who are working hard for the realization of the four modernizations, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Chinese color films such as "The Home" were shown at the soiree.

GUANGZHOU PLA SCORES SUCCESSES OVER PAST YEAR

HK020507 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Summary] The Guangzhou PLA units have scored notable success in the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people over the past 1 year. Many leading cadres conducted lessons for the units in this drive and personally visited local authorities to promote unity with them. Commander Wu Kehua and other leading comrades led commanders and fighters several times to do good deeds for the people of Guangzhou city. In addition over 90 problems affecting army-government and army-people unity were satisfactorily solved.

According to incomplete statistics, the units contributed 1.22 million workdays to supporting local production and other undertakings during the year. PLA vehicles made 39,000 trips to ship a total of 7.6 million ton/kms of freight. PLA personnel repaired 13,400 machines and tools and planted 770,000 trees. They also rescued people from natural disasters, provided medical treatment and so on.

WANG RENZHONG AT NANNING NEW YEAR'S GATHERING

HK020307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Summary] Some 5,000 people held a New Year's gathering in Nanning on 31 December. Present were Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Propaganda Department; Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC; and Li Baohua, (Wu Jinfeng), Chen Xiyu, Rong Zhihe, Dong Bian, Lei Renmin, Qiao Peixin, (Xie Keming), Yang Zhengmin, Li Shaoyu, (Liu Hongru), Mou Jianhua, Pan Fei, (Wang Jing) and (Zi Yaohua), responsible persons of State Council organs concerned and a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Also present were responsible persons of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui, Huang Rong, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Zhang Xudeng, Xu Qihai, Liao Shengdong, Zhang Shengzhen, Luo Libin, He Yiran, Huang Yun, (Wang Duguang), Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Chen An, Lu Rongshu, Gang Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, Ren Gengqing, Mo Naiqun, Shi Qingsheng, Gan Ku, Luo Ming,

Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Li Fanan, Yan Guangcai, Li Tongwen, Huang Dufeng, Gao Tianmei, Sun Zhongyi, Lu Yannan, Qin Si, Yang Taiyang, and Mo Shujie; and Sun Bowei, Ma Cheng, (Guo Changzeng), (Lu Yanqing), (Wang Qiao), (Wang Kuixian), (Jing Bocheng), (Li Yuan), (He Guangyuan) and (Yang Huake), responsible persons of Guangxi Military District and the PLA stationed in Nanning."

He Yiran, member of the standing committee of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the gathering. He extended greetings to those present and urged the region to work hard to build material and spiritual civilization in 1982.

GUANGXI SUBORDINATE CCP ORGANS HOLD MEETING

HK011452 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Summary] The fifth plenary session of the seventh CCP committee of the Guangxi regional subordinate organs held an enlarged meeting 25-30 December. "The meeting looked into specific requirements and measures to build the regional level organs into examples for the whole region." Regional CCP committee Secretary Xiao Han listened to the reports made by all groups at the meeting and spoke.

The comrades attending the meeting held: "The regional level organs are the leadership organs of the whole region and are the advisory organs and the functional organs of the regional CCP committee, the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional people's government. Whether the ideology and the work style of the party members and cadres of regional-level organs are good or bad directly affects the development of whole region's work and the change in the general mood of society and affects the implementation of the principles and policies of the party. Therefore, building the regional-level organs into examples for the whole region is extremely important."

The meeting put forth five measures to build the regional-level organs into examples for the whole region:

First, the leaders must set examples; second, it is essential to conduct investigation and study and to improve the style of leadership; third, it is necessary to do a good job of the personal responsibility system; fourth, it is imperative to do well in studying political theory and establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people; and fifth, we must strengthen the leadership of the CCP committee of the regional subordinate organs.

With a view to rectifying the organs' work style, the meeting decided: "We must start with correcting party work style, putting organizations' regular activities on a sound basis and conducting criticism and self-criticism. We must eliminate the state of laxity and weakness. At the same time, we must do well in sanitation and in beautifying the environment in the organs. We must improve party work style and the general mood of the organs."

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 31 DEC

HK020237 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress concluded 31 December after completing all its tasks. Yu Yichuan, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the closing session. "The session elected Comrade Liu Jie chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and decided that Comrade Dai Suli would become governor of Henan." The session also adopted resolutions on the various work reports presented to it.

Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, made a speech.

He said: "We have still more favorable conditions in the new year and should concentrate still more effort on building socialist modernization. We must continue to implement the policy decision on bringing about further economic readjustment and political stability and unity, grasp the building of material civilization with one hand and the building of spiritual civilization with the other, fully implement the 10 major principles for economic construction, strive to develop production, centered on improving economic results, mobilize the forces of all sectors, create powerful and sustained public opinion in society and strive for a decisive turn for the better in social order and mood."

The Fourth Session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC also concluded 31 December. CPPCC Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided.

HUBEI REDUCES, REMITS SOME AGRICULTURAL TAXES

HK311448 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] With the approval of the Hubei provincial people's government, the provincial finance bureau recently reduced or remitted the agricultural tax on some stricken prefectures. This year, the whole province reduced or remitted 226.44 million jin of grain, which was valued at 27 million yuan, in agricultural tax. This embodied the concern of the party and the government for the people in the stricken areas. The production situation of our province's rural areas this year is relatively good. However, due to natural disasters, production in some prefectures has decreased. In light of this situation, the provincial finance bureau adhered to the principle that the amount of the tax reduced is determined by the seriousness of natural disasters and it did well in reducing or remitting the agricultural tax.

Xiangyang Prefecture was a prefecture which was adversely affected by natural disasters. To lighten the masses' burden, the agricultural tax of 70.6 million jin of grain was reduced or remitted. Thus, an average of 321 yuan in agricultural tax on each of the 25,368 production teams throughout the prefecture was reduced or remitted.

To ensure reducing or remitting of the agricultural tax on units whose agricultural tax should be reduced or remitted, the provincial finance bureau also made the decision that the amount of the agricultural tax reduced or remitted can be deducted from the agricultural tax which had already been paid or in arrears but cannot be deducted from any other tax funds. No units or individuals not entitled to this reduction or remission can enjoy such reduction or remission. No one is allowed to withhold or appropriate the agricultural tax reduced or remitted.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 30 DEC

HK310144 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress concluded on 30 December. Wan Da, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the closing ceremony. The session adopted a resolution on Governor Sun Guoshi's work report. "The resolution called on the people of all nationalities in the province to closely unite around the CCP, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the line, principles and policies, brace revolutionary spirit and drive, and work in concert to win new victories in the four modernizations." The session also adopted resolutions on the other work reports presented to it.

Other executive chairmen at the closing ceremony were Guo Sen, Luo Qiuyue, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Tao Zhiyue, Wu Zhiyuan, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin, and Liu Chunqiao. Also present on the presidium were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Mao Zhiyong, Zhou Li, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Dong Zhiwen, Shang Zijin, Cheng Xingling, Zhang Wenguang, Cao Wenju, Liu Yanan and Zhou Zheng; provincial higher people's court President Miao Jiefu; and provincial Chief Procurator Ma Chunyi. A total of 1,110 deputies were present. Participants in the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC were present as observers.

GUIZHOU'S CHI BIQING STRESSES REORGANIZATION

HK010939 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Chuangen [4545 0278 2704]: "Chi Biqing, First Secretary of Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, Addresses Provincial Forum on Organizational Work, Calling for Reorganizing Leading Groups at All Levels"]

[Text] At a recent provincial forum on organizational work, Chi Biqing, first secretary of Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, pointed out that the current task is to proceed from four points in examining and reorganizing the leading groups at all levels so as to promote the party's work in various fields.

The first point is to examine the results and efficiency of work. Attention should be paid to seeing whether the members of the leading groups at various levels and of various departments have seriously eliminated their laxity and weakness in leadership work, aroused their revolutionary spirit and raised their efficiency in work. It is also necessary to see whether their work has been carried out poorly or well and whether they have made great or little progress. Those who have efficiently carried out their work with outstanding results should be commended and supported. Those who have not worked efficiently and make no efforts to increase their efficiency should be criticized and helped. The **few leading groups** which have failed to correct their shortcomings should be reorganized.

The second point is to examine whether the members of the leading groups have gone in for unhealthy tendencies. Attention should be paid to seeing whether they have actively examined, corrected and overcome the unhealthy tendencies which they have practiced, and whether they have boldly criticized, corrected and handled the unhealthy tendencies in the local areas and in the departments and units where they have been working. The leading groups which boldly correct the unhealthy tendencies, are good and have strong fighting power, should be commended and supported. Those which do not criticize, correct and handle the shortcomings and mistakes should be reorganized. Some leading groups formerly went in for unhealthy tendencies in a big way, and the masses were very critical of them. It is no good if they just say that they "will not repeat the same mistakes in the future." They should resolutely correct their shortcomings and mistakes right now. The party organizations above them should help them correct their mistakes.

The third point is to examine whether the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres have been promoted to strengthen the leading groups at all levels. Whether the leaders at various levels, especially the principal responsible persons, can act without any selfish considerations, firmly adhere to the mass line and actively promote those outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are morally qualified and technically proficient to the leading groups, is an important indication of whether the leading groups have strong fighting power. In no way should this question be shifted to the organizational department of a party committee to be solved. If work cannot be carried out well and if the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres are not actively promoted to strengthen the leading groups, these leading groups cannot be called good groups and should be reorganized.

The fourth point is to examine whether unity has been achieved. By unity, we mean the unity between the leader and the members of a group, between old and new cadres, between local cadres and those from other localities, between Han cadres and those of minority nationalities, between cadres of worker-peasant origin and those who are intellectuals, and so forth. The leading cadres should make criticism and self-criticism. They should uphold the truth without sparing the feelings of others. They should not keep on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle. They should advocate the methods of heart-to-heart talks, mutual understandings, mutual support and mutual assistance. They should distinguish between right and wrong by taking the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as the main criteria, and avoid endless quibbling over historical issues.

They should actively say what is on their minds and boldly make criticism and self-criticism instead of behaving as "commentators" behind others' backs, "advisers after an event" and "peacemakers." Those who have sabotaged unity and refuse to correct their mistakes should be educated through criticism and should even be transferred.

Comrade Chi Biqing said leading groups at all levels in the province should proceed from these four points in carrying out examination and reorganization. The provincial CCP committee should take the lead in doing so. The various departments directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial and authorities and the various leading organs at the prefectural, municipal and county levels should grasp the work at the lower levels, institute responsibility systems and reorganize the leading groups according to the actual conditions of the units concerned. Party work style, social order and economic work will take on a new look provided the leading organs play an exemplary role, the leading cadres play a leadership role and the party members act as models in reorganizing the leading groups. In this way, we shall have greater confidence in developing our economy and the situation next year will be even better.

KUNMING PLA CYL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING ENDS

HK250443 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Summary] The Kunming PLA units' third representative meeting of CYL members concluded in Kunming on 24 December. During the meeting (Wang Chuanan), deputy director of the political department of the units, delivered a work report, and 12 representatives made speeches introducing their experiences.

Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu made an important speech. "He called on CYL members and young people to further mobilize and strive to become vanguards in building spiritual civilization and a shock force in building a modernized and regularized army."

Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee Secretary (Luo Jiguang) and Guizhou Provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Long Yeying) spoke on how the youth of these two provinces have worked hard to build spiritual civilization.

Kunming PLA Commander Zhang Zhixiu and Deputy Political Commissar Shi Jingban presented brocade pennants and prizes to advanced representatives. Zhang Zhixiu, Xu Qixiao, Zhang Haitang, (Chen Jiasui), (Hu Guohua), She Jingban and Liu Yantian, leading comrades of the Kunming units, attended the closing ceremony. (Xiao Xian), director of the political department of the Kunming units, made a speech.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS OPENING OF SHAANXI CONGRESS

HK311336 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to our own reporters, the Fourth Session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened yesterday morning in an auditorium of the Hall of the People in Xian. Ma Wenrui, executive chairman of the current session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, said: This session is inspired by the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and is held in the situation in which our province has made further economic and political advances. The agenda of the present session includes: listening to, examining and discussing a report on the work of the provincial people's government, and studying and deciding on issues concerning the work for 1982 in this province, with the emphasis on discussing economic issues.

After this, Governor Yu Mingtao gave a report to the session on the work of the Shaanxi provincial people's government. The report was divided into four parts: 1) this year was a year for continuing the readjustment of the national economy and a year in which the national economy further took a favorable turn; 2) resolutely implement the 10 principles for economic development and strive to achieve a proper increase in the growth rate of the national economy in this province next year; 3) make great efforts to build our socialist spiritual civilization and 4) conscientiously improve government work. Participating deputies to the provincial congress were greatly inspired by his report. The audience burst into warm applause at the conclusion of the report.

Yesterday's session was attended by 1,004 of the 1,134 elected deputies. All participants in the Fourth Session of the Fourth Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the session as observers.

In his report on the work of the provincial people's government delivered yesterday at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Governor Yu Mingtao said this year, there have been gratifying changes in both the political situation and the economic situation in this province. Governor Yu Mingtao expounded this province's political and economic changes in the following nine aspects:

1. This province has reaped relatively good agricultural harvests despite serious natural disasters. The total output of summer grain crops this year reached 7.64 billion jin, an increase of 44.7 percent as compared with last year. This year is 1 of the 2 highest-yield years in the history of this province. The total output of rapeseed this year reached 2.69 million dan, an increase of 74.6 percent as compared with last year, thus topping the record output level. Due to the catastrophic heavy rains and floods and due to the adverse effects of an unbroken spell of wet weather which lasted over a month, there has been a drop in the production output of autumn grain crops. It is estimated that the total annual output of grain crops in this province could reach 15 billion jin which will be close to last year's output level. Most industrial crops, except cotton, and animal husbandry, have made relatively great advances. The most gratifying thing is that the rural situation in northern Shaanxi's old liberated area has quickly taken a favorable turn: the long-standing problem of getting enough to eat and wear has been basically solved.

2. We have won preliminary victories over floods and in helping tide people over during natural disasters. Since this autumn, 68 counties and districts in this province have been hit by rainstorms, floods and waterlogging on a scale rarely seen in the history of this province. Due to the cordial concern and support of the party Central Committee and the State Council and with strong support from different quarters, the masses of cadres and people in disaster areas spent over 4 months carrying out a tenacious struggle against natural disasters and achieved remarkable successes in promoting production and helping tide people over during natural disasters.

Even in those severely afflicted areas, no one was forced to become a refugee nor did anyone have to flee because of famine or become a beggar. These successes would have been unimaginable in the old society.

3. Our industry has made some advances during the process of further carrying out readjustment. It is estimated that the value of light industrial output this year will be increased by 8.7 percent as compared with last year.
4. The scale of capital construction has been brought under control. By the end of September, the number of capital construction investments made in this province had decreased by 50 percent as compared with the number of investments in capital construction projects which actually had been fulfilled last year.
5. Financial organs have tried every avenue and done a lot of work to increase and reduce expenses. There have been some successes in dispelling unnecessary misgivings about the market.
6. Market supplies are basically in a good state. There have been notable increases in the number of commodities in the market. The collective economy and individual economy in urban areas are being further restored and developed. The country fair trade in rural areas is thriving and flourishing.
7. Various fronts including the scientific and technological front and the cultural and educational front have also achieved new successes.
8. Further improvements have been made in the people's livelihood. Through arrangements, from January to October 181,000 people obtained employment in urban areas. Basic arrangements have been made for the placement of those educated youths who have, over the years, gone to live and work in the countryside and mountain areas. Since October, the wages and ranks of middle and primary schoolteachers and the wages and ranks of some medical personnel and sports workers have been raised. Though capital construction investments have been reduced on a large scale, we still managed this year to maintain last year's level of investment for building houses for staff and workers. People's savings deposits in both urban and rural areas have shown a steady increase.
9. We have further strengthened the building of political power.

After expounding this province's gratifying successes in the political and economic fields, Governor Yu Mingtao stressed, we should recognize that latent dangers to this province's national economy have not been completely eliminated. We should also recognize that to make fundamental improvements in the financial situation and the economic situation, we still have to make unrelenting and strenuous efforts over a long period of time. We have made relatively slow progress in improving the main conditions of agricultural production; we are still rather incompetent in fighting natural calamities; the tasks of restoring production and rebuilding home villages and towns in severely afflicted areas are still very arduous; readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry requires a certain process; the increase in the output of consumer goods is incompatible with the increase in purchasing power in society; and the task of maintaining the basic stability of commodity prices in the market is still very important. All these things require that we must conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, further achieve unity in thinking, heighten our fighting spirit and further promote work in all fields.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

5 Jan 1982

